



U R B A N D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

O F

A B E R A E R O N , C A R D I G A N S H I R E

P U B L I C H E A L T H D E P A R T M E N T

A N N U A L R E P O R T , 1 9 6 4

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H :

Jos. R. JONES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R :

D.S. Davies, Cert.S.I.B. (part-time)

(i)

ABERAERON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman 1963/64

Chairman 1964/65

Councillor J.K. Davies

Councillor J.K. Davies

The Council consists of 11 members
including the Chairman

Clerk of the Council: Mr. J.G. Hughes,
Solicitor,
Alban Square,
ABERAERON.

Telephone: Aberaeron 238

To the Chairman and Members of
Aberaeron Urban District Council.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1964.

A serious problem to public health may be arising through the use of antibiotics, both in treatment of people and in intensive farming, where these drugs are used for growth promotion. Many organisms which could infect both animals and man are becoming resistant to these antibiotics. This in itself is a big problem but the acquired resistance is being passed on to other organisms; at any time, these resistant organisms may cause human disease and would be very difficult to treat. General practitioners and veterinary surgeons are aware of the problem but the use of antibiotics in intensive stock breeding should be subject to much more stringent control. Animals and products which have been treated with antibiotics should not be used as food supplies until all trace of the antibiotic has disappeared or a known length of time has passed since ending treatment. A survey carried out in another part of the country showed that penicillin was present in 11% of milk samples tested. The penicillin was used for cattle mastitis but there would have been none in milk after a few days interval.

The Medical Research Council Monitoring Report gives results of the amount of Strontium-90 in human bone. In children, the average levels for the first half of 1964 were approximately twice as high as during the corresponding months of 1963. These increases were due to the large scale atmospheric nuclear tests held in 1961 and 1962. The levels are, however, well below the "maximum permissible". For the collection of samples, special attention is continued to be given to the area of the country where rainfall is about average and radio-active fallout is thus likely to be relatively high.

Within the Council's area, there is nothing of a serious nature to report. There is no great change in the number of people living within the

area but the birth rate is twice as high as the 1963 figure, the death rate remaining the same. No infectious diseases were notified during the year.

A detailed report, including a section by the Public Health Inspector, will be found in the following pages.

References:

"Nature" - Dr, E.E. Anderson & Dr. M.J. Lewis, Enteric Reference Laboratory.
Dr. C.W. Mackenzie - Medical Officer, May 1965.
Assay of Strontium-90 in Human Bone in the United Kingdom: Results for 1964.
Medical Research Council Monitoring Report, Series, No. 10.

At Gadeirydd ac Aelodau Cyngor Dosbarth
Trefol Aberaeron.

Anrhydedd yw imi gyflwyno'r Adroddiad Blynyddol am 1964.

Hwyrach fod problem ddifrifol i iechyd cyhoeddus yn codi trwy ddefnyddio antibiotics, i drin pobl, a hefyd mewn ffermio eang, lle defnyddir y cyffuriau hyn i hyrwyddo tyfiant. Ceir fod llawer o organebau sy'n gallu trawsheintio anifeiliaid a dyn yn ogystal, yn dod i wrthsefyll yr antibiotics. Y mae hyn ynddo'i hun yn broblem fawr ond lledaena'r gwrthsafiad sydd wedi dod yn ran o'r organebau eraill; fe all y gwrth-organebau hyn ar unrhyw adeg, achosi clefyd dynol a buasai'n anodd iawn ei drin. Mae'r meddygon teuluol a'r mil-feddygon yn ymwybodol o'r broblem ond fe ddylai fod defnyddio antibiotics mewn bridio eang anifeiliaid yn destun i reolaeth mwy caeth o lawer. Ni ddylai anifeiliaid a chynhyrchion sydd wedi cael eu trin ag antibiotics gael eu defnyddio fel ffynhonnell bwyd nes i bob tamaid o'r antibiotig fod wedi diflannu ohonynt, neu tan fod cyfnod wedi mynd heibio oddiar diweddu'r driniaeth. Dangosodd archwiliad mewn rhan arall o'r wlad fod penisilin i'w gael yn 11% o'r enghreifftiau llaeth ar ôl eu profi. Defnyddiwyd y penisilin i drin mastitis gwartheg, ond ni fuasai dim mewn llaeth ar ôl ychydig ddyddiau.

Dyry Adroddiad Rybudd y Cyngor Ymchwil Meddygol ganlyniadau maint Strontium-90 a geir yn yr asgwrn dynol. Mewn plant, fe geir fod maint cyfartal am hanner cyntaf 1964 yn agos i ddwywaith yn uwch nag yn y misoedd cyfatebol yn 1963. Canlyniad arbrogion awyrgylch niwcliar enfawr oedd y cynnydd hwn yn ystod 1961 a 1962. Foddbynnag, fe geir fod y maint dipyn yn is na'r "mwyafrif caniataol". Wrth gasglu enghreifftiau, yr ydys yn dal i roi sylw arbennig i ran o'r wlad lle mae hi'n glawio yn agos i'r gyfartaledd, a lle felly y disgwylir i'r "radio-active fall-out" fod yn weddol uchel.

O fewn ardal y Cyngor, nid oes dim o natur ddifrifol i'w gofnodi. Nid oes fawr o newid yn rhif y bobl sy'n byw yn yr ardal, ond mae'r rhif

genedigaeth ddwywaith gymaint â'r ffigur am 1963, gyda'r rhif marwolaeth yn aros yr un fath. Ni hysbyswyd yr un clefyd trawsheintus yn ystod y flwyddyn.

Fe geir adroddiad manwl yn cynnwys adran gan yr Archwiliwr Iechyd Cyhoeddus yn y tudalennau sy'n dilyn.

Cyfeiriadau:

"Nature" - Dr. E.E. Anderson & Dr. M.J. Lewis, Enteric Reference Laboratory.

Dr. C.W. Mackenzie - Medical Officer, May 1965.

Assay of Strontium-90 in Human Bone in the United Kingdom: Results for 1964.
Medical Research Council Monitoring Report, Series No. 10.

VITAL STATISTICS

							<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
1.	<u>BIRTHS</u>								
	Total	....	....	....	....	....	17	9	13
					Leg:	....	17	9	12
					Illeg:	....	-	-	1
	Illegitimate live births per cent of total live				births	....	-	-	7.8
	Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	....	....	....	....	....	14.06	7.56	10.92
	Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted)	...	....	....	....	....	17.15	9.22	14.92
	Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales	....	....	....	....	....	18.4	18.20	18.00
2.	<u>STILLBIRTHS</u>								
	Total	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
					Leg:	....	-	-	-
					Illeg:	....	-	-	-
	Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
	Rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths England & Wales						16.3	17.3	18.10
3.	<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS</u>	....	....	....	....	....	17	9	13
4.	<u>PERI-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (Stillbirths plus early neo-natal deaths)								
	Total	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
					Leg:	....	-	-	-
					Illeg:	....	-	-	-
	Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
5.	<u>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (deaths under one week)								
	Total	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
					Leg:	....	-	-	-
					Illeg:	....	-	-	-
	Rate per 1,000 total live births	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
6.	<u>LATE NEO-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (deaths over one week and under four weeks)								
	Total	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
					Leg:	....	-	-	-
					Illeg:	....	-	-	-
	Rate per 1,000 total live births	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
7.	<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u> (total deaths under one year)								
	Total	....	....	....	....	....	-	-	-
					Leg:	....	-	-	-
					Illeg:	....	-	-	-

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
7. <u>INFANT MORTALITY CONT'D.</u>			
Rate per 1,000 total live births	-	-	-
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	-	-	-
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	-	-	-
8. <u>MATERNAL MORTALITY</u> (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths .	-	-	-

DEATHS

Total	19	16	18
Rate per 1,000 population (crude)	15.63	13.44	15.13
Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) ...	10.62	9.14	9.83
Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales	11.3	12.20	11.90
Area comparability factor for births ...	1.22	1.22	1.33
Area comparability factor for deaths ...	0.68	0.68	0.65

POPULATION STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	388
Population (census 1961)	1,209
Population (Registrar General's Mid-Year 1964)	1,220

CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Registrar General's Code Number</u>	<u>Causes of death</u>	<u>Number of deaths</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2	Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3	Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4	Diphtheria	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8	Measles	-	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-
11	Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	1	-	1
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	1	1	2
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16	Diabetes	-	1	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	2	3	5
18	Coronary disease, angina	-	3	3
19	Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-
20	Other heart disease	1	1	2
21	Other circulatory disease	-	-	-
22	Influenza	-	-	-
23	Pneumonia	-	-	-
24	Bronchitis	-	1	1
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
26	Ulcer of duodenum & stomach	-	-	-
27	Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	-	-
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	-	-	-
32	Other defined & ill-defined diseases	-	2	2
33	Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
34	All other accidents	-	-	-
35	Suicide	-	-	-
36	Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL:		6	13	19

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a list of the notifications of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, received during the year.

Diphtheria	NIL
Dysentery (amoebic & bacillary)	NIL
Encephalitis	NIL
Erysipelas	NIL
Food poisoning	NIL
Measles	NIL
Meningococcal meningitis	NIL
Paratyphoid fever	NIL
Pneumonia (acute primary and acute influenzal)	NIL
Poliomyelitis	NIL
Relapsing fever	NIL
Scarlet fever	NIL
Smallpox	NIL
Whooping Cough	NIL

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

These remain essentially the same as in previous years and are under the control of the County Council.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47

No action was required to be taken during the year under this section.

JOS. R. JONES
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Cardiganshire Joint District Councils,
Swyddfa'r Sir,
(County Office)
ABERYSTWYTH.

July, 1965.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The whole of the town is sewered.

The sewer which commences at Felinfach in the rural district flows by gravity and discharges into the sea below low water mark off the North Beach.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Town refuse is collected once weekly and is disposed of in a controlled tip in the rural district. The service is operating satisfactorily.

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Number of inspections of dwelling houses	26
Number of inspections of dairies	8
Number of inspections of bakehouses	6
Number of inspections of meat shops	12
Number of houses visited upon notification of infectious diseases	Nil
Number of houses disinfected after infectious diseases	Nil

NOTICES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Number of informal notices served	2
Number of Statutory notices served	Nil

No proceedings were taken during 1964.

CARAVAN SITES

Number of Caravan sites	1
Maximum number of caravans permitted by the Local Planning Authority	130

HOUSING

Number of houses erected during 1964	Nil
Number of Council Houses under construction at the end of 1964	16
Number of private houses erected during 1964	3
Number of private houses under construction at the end of 1964	15

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The degree of infestation by rodents in the district was not high. All infested premises were treated and cleared.

HOUSE PURCHASE & HOUSING ACT, 1959

(a) Improvement Grants - Discretionary

Number of applications approved	4
Amount of approved expenditure	£2,640
Amount of approved Grant	£1,320
Average Grant per application	£330

(b) Standard

Formal applications received during 1964	2
Number of grants paid in 1964	2
Amount paid	£242

RENT ACT, 1957

Number of applications of Certificates of Disrepair	Nil
Number of decisions not to issue Certificates	Nil
Number of decisions to issue Certificates	Nil
Number of Certificates of disrepair issued	Nil
Number of applications by landlords for cancellation of Certificates	Nil

FOOD INSPECTION

Articles of Food which were examined and found to be unfit for human consumption:

Fish	95 lbs
Turkey	11 lbs 12 ozs.
Canned Tongue	4 lbs

Condemned articles of food were disposed of by burial.

WATER SUPPLY

5 samples of the Town's supply were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. All were found to be of excellent quality.

479 dwellings with a population of approximately 1125 are supplied direct from the public water main and 21 dwellings with a population of 54 receive their supply from public standpipes.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

The following return has been made to the Ministry of Labour and National Service in accordance with Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	11	11	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	11	11	-	-

MILK SUPPLIES - Brucella Abortus

- (i) Number of samples of raw milk examined NIL
- (ii) Number of positive samples found NIL
- (iii) Action taken in respect of positive samples NIL

D.O. DAVIES
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Public Health Department,
26, Alban Square,
ABERAERON.

